

For Release: Thursday, January 21, 2016

16-75-SAN

WESTERN INFORMATION OFFICE: San Francisco, Calif.

Technical information: (415) 625-2270 • BLSinfoSF@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/regions/west

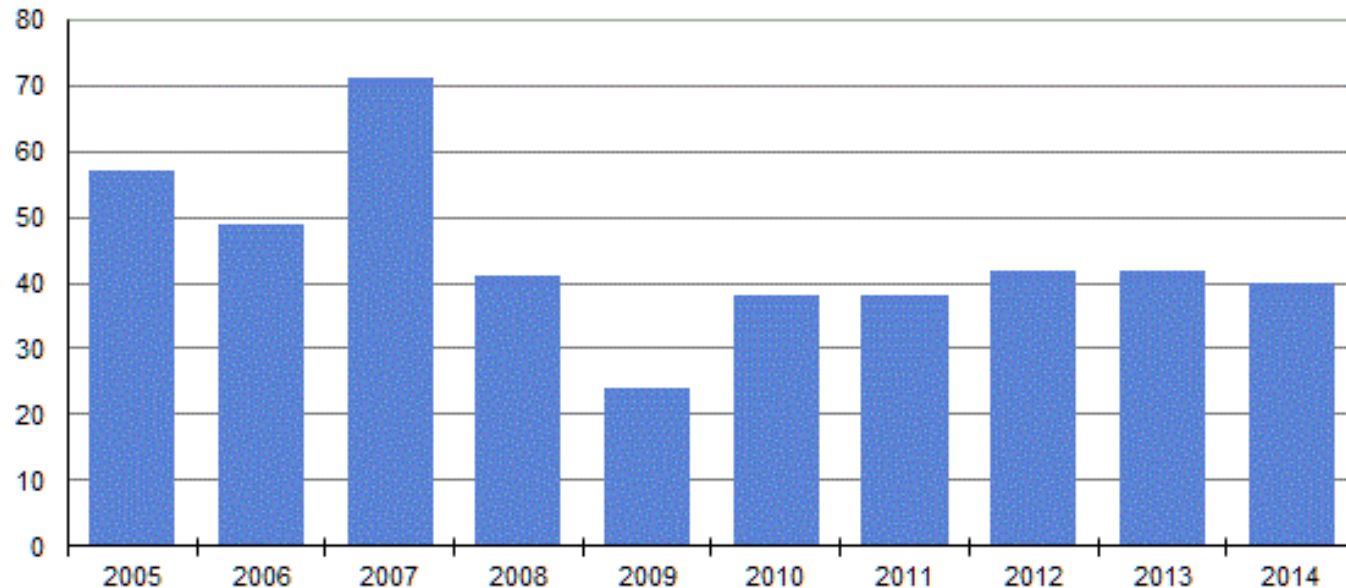
Media contact: (415) 625-2270

Fatal Work Injuries in Nevada – 2014

Fatal work injuries totaled 40 in 2014 for Nevada, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden noted that while the 2014 count was preliminary, the number of work-related fatalities in Nevada declined by two over the year. Fatal occupational injuries in the state have ranged from a high of 71 in 2007 to a low of 24 in 2009. (See [chart 1](#).)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,679 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2014, up from a revised count of 4,585 fatalities in 2012, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2014 CFOI data will be released in the late spring of 2016.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Nevada, 2005—14



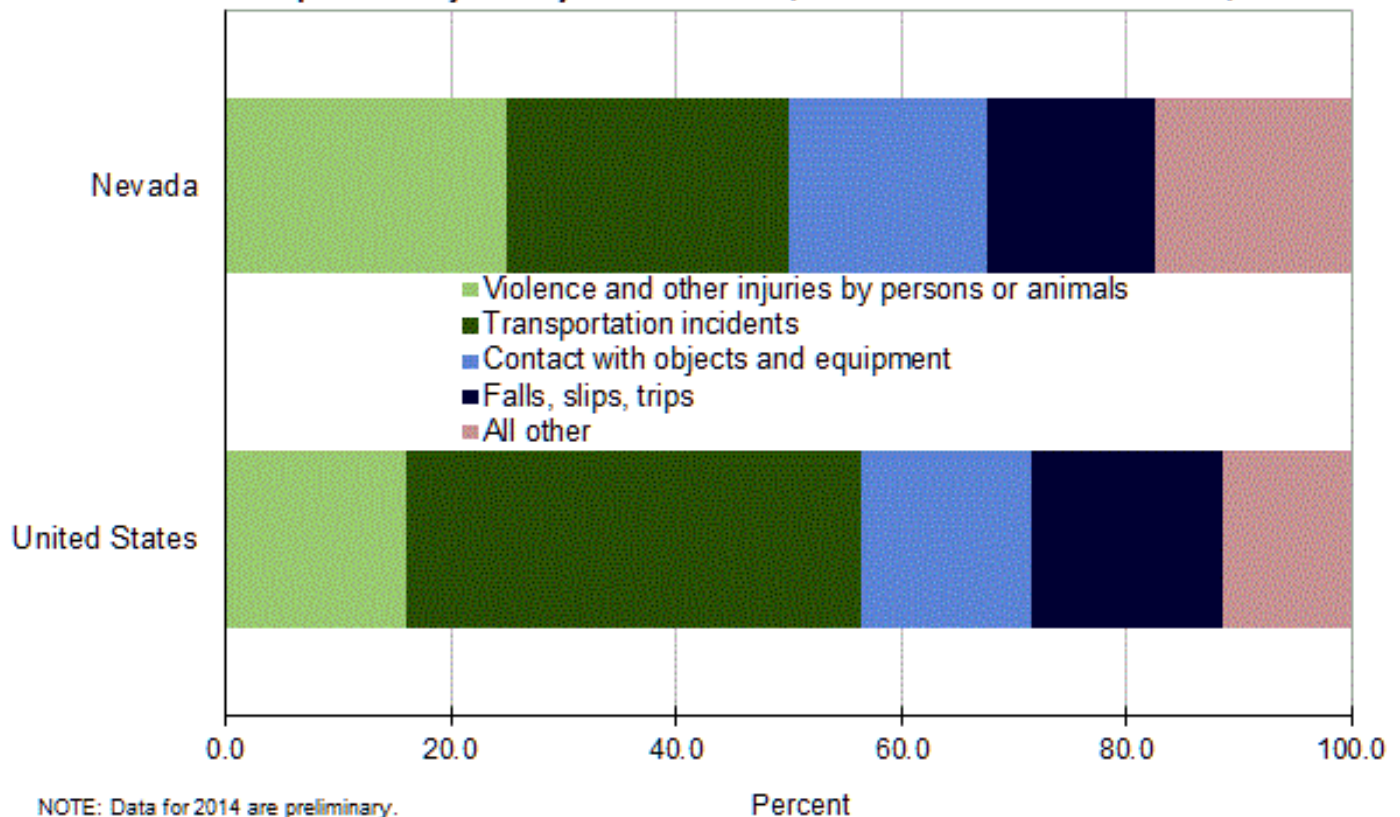
NOTE: Data for 2014 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 40 fatal work injuries reported in Nevada in 2014, 10 each resulted from transportation incidents and violence and other injuries by persons or animals. Together these two major categories accounted for half of all fatal work injuries reported in the state. (See [table 1](#).) Other major event categories each reported seven or fewer deaths. Within transportation incidents, pedestrian vehicular incidents were the most frequent type of

workplace fatality with four deaths. Within violence and other injuries by persons or animals intentional injury by person was the most frequent type of fatality with nine deaths. (Note that transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2014 data are released in the late spring of 2016 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

In the United States, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2014, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. In Nevada, transportation incidents accounted for 25 percent of the state's share of fatalities. (See [chart 2](#).) Falls, slips, or trips was the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities; the share in Nevada was 15 percent. Contact with objects or equipment and violence and other injuries by persons or animals each accounted for about 16 percent of the nation's workplace fatalities, while in the state, these events were responsible for 18 and 25 percent of workplace fatalities, respectively.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Nevada and the United States, 2014



Additional highlights:

- The manufacturing industry had the largest number of fatalities in the state with seven, the same number of fatalities for this industry in 2013. Falls, slips, or trips accounted for three fatal work injuries in this industry (See [table 2](#).)
- Construction and government had the second highest fatality count with six, followed by accommodation and food services with five worker deaths.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries with seven. Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers accounted for four of these fatalities. (See [table 3](#).)

- Men accounted for 37, or 93 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. (See [table 4](#).) Violence and other injuries by persons or animals accounted for 27 percent of male fatalities in the state.
- In Nevada, 65 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. Nationwide, this group accounted for 68 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 24, or 60 percent of the state’s work-related fatalities in 2014. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 58 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 40 fatal work injuries in Nevada, 85 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remainder were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers was violence and other injuries by persons or animals.

Technical Note

Background of the program. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the United States during the calendar year. The program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch9.pdf.

Federal/State agency coverage. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Acknowledgments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Nevada, 2013–14

Event or exposure ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	42	40	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals.....	7	10	25
Intentional injury by person.....	6	9	23
Homicides (Intentional injury by other person).....	5	5	13
Shooting by other person--intentional.....	3	4	10
Suicides (Self-inflicted injury--intentional).....	--	4	10
Hanging, strangulation, asphyxiation--intentional self-harm.....	--	3	8
Transportation incidents.....	15	10	25
Aircraft incidents.....	--	2	5
Other in-flight crash.....	--	2	5
Other in-flight crash due to mechanical failure.....	--	1	3
Other in-flight crash into structure, object, or ground.....	--	1	3
Pedestrian vehicular incident.....	4	4	10
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle.....	--	1	3
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway.....	--	1	3
Nonroadway noncollision incident.....	--	1	3
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway.....	--	1	3
Falls, slips, trips.....	6	6	15
Falls to lower level.....	6	5	13
Other fall to lower level.....	5	3	8
Other fall to lower level more than 30 feet.....	--	1	3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	--	6	15
Exposure to other harmful substances.....	--	6	15
Nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol--unintentional overdose.....	--	3	8
Contact with objects and equipment.....	4	7	18
Struck by object or equipment.....	3	4	10
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle.....	--	3	8
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	--	3	8
Caught in running equipment or machinery during regular operation.....	--	1	3

⁽¹⁾ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

⁽²⁾ Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

^(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication guidelines.

Table 2 Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Nevada, 2013–14

Industry ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	42	40	100
Private industry.....	31	34	85
Natural resources and mining.....	3	2	5
Mining ⁽³⁾	--	2	5
Mining (except oil and gas).....	--	2	5
Construction.....	7	6	15
Construction.....	7	6	15
Heavy and civil engineering construction.....	--	3	8
Manufacturing.....	--	7	18
Manufacturing.....	--	7	18
Food manufacturing.....	--	1	3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	7	7	18
Transportation and warehousing.....	5	3	8
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	--	1	3
Couriers and messengers.....	--	1	3
Professional and business services.....	4	3	8
Administrative and waste services.....	3	3	8
Administrative and support services.....	3	3	8
Leisure and hospitality.....	3	6	15
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	--	1	3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries.....	--	1	3
Accommodation and food services.....	--	5	13
Accommodation.....	--	4	10
Other services, except public administration.....	--	3	8
Other services, except public administration.....	--	3	8
Government ⁽⁴⁾	11	6	15
Federal government.....	7	2	5
Local government.....	3	4	10

⁽¹⁾ Industry data for 2013 are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007. Industry data for 2014 are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2012.

⁽²⁾ Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

^(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

⁽³⁾ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2012, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Nevada, 2013–14

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	42	40	100
Protective service occupations.....	6	4	10
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	3	8
Construction and extraction occupations.....	7	5	13
Construction trades workers.....	4	3	8
Construction laborers.....	4	3	8
Construction laborers.....	4	3	8
Extraction workers.....	--	1	3
Mining machine operators.....	--	1	3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4	5	13
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3	5	13
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	--	4	10
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	--	4	10
Production occupations.....	--	5	13
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	11	7	18
Air transportation workers.....	--	1	3
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers.....	--	1	3
Commercial pilots.....	--	1	3
Motor vehicle operators.....	7	5	13
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	5	4	10
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers.....	5	4	10
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	--	1	3
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	--	1	3

⁽¹⁾ Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.

⁽²⁾ Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

^(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Nevada, 2013–14

Worker characteristics	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ^(p)	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total.....	42	40	100
Employee status.....			
Wage and salary ⁽²⁾	39	34	85
Self-employed ⁽³⁾	3	6	15
Gender.....			
Men.....	39	37	93
Women.....	3	3	8
Age ⁽⁴⁾			
25 to 34 years.....	6	8	20
35 to 44 years.....	9	6	15
45 to 54 years.....	12	10	25
55 to 64 years.....	6	12	30
65 years and over.....	3	4	10
Race or ethnic origin ⁽⁵⁾			
White, non-Hispanic.....	27	26	65
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic.....	3	3	8
Hispanic or Latino.....	9	8	20

⁽¹⁾ Totals for 2013 are revised and final.

^(p) Data for 2014 are preliminary. Revised and final 2014 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2016.

⁽²⁾ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁽³⁾ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁽⁴⁾ Information may not be available for all age groups.

⁽⁵⁾ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.